THEDAILYJOURNAL

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READ the election returns from the Illinois towns if you have any doubt a to which party favors the suppression of the liquor traffic. It isn't the Democratic nor yet the third party that votes to restrict it.

TOMTIT BAILEY'S incompetency was sufficiently demonstrated while he was acting district attorney, but every day makes it more painfully apparent. And not his incompetency merely, but his shameless prostitution of office.

No doubt if Leon Bailey were United States district judge, ex-Marshal Haw kins back in office again, and Sim Coy chairman of the Democratic county committee, some Democrats who are now cursing courts and juries would be entirely happy.

THE New York Evening Post wants Col. Silas W. Burt retained as nava officer at the port of New York, and declares that when he is called a mugwump the worst has been said against him. But this "worst" is pretty bad, and the Post fails to mention a single extenuating circumstance.

Wisdom increases with age and experience. Mr. Grover Cleveland has declined the appointment as commissioner of Highbridge park, on the ground that he is not competent to fill the position. Now, if he had only realized his deficiencies as clearly when the presidency wa offered him how much misery he and his party would have been saved.

MRS. WHITELING, of Philadelphia, who poisoned her husband and children to get the insurance on their lives, and who is sentenced to be hanged, has had a "vision," which revealed the murdered members of her family at the celestial gates, waiting for her to enter. Silly sentimentalists are trying to have the woman respited, on the ground of insanity, but if there is any basis to this vision it would rather seem that the departed husband and children are not in their right minds.

THE Denver bank trick is not likely to work successfully one time in a thousand, as the adventurous rascals, who are trying it in various parts of the country, find to their sorrow. The combination of circumstances that made the Denver bank president helpless with a dozen clerks within call, was the result of the merest chance. Any one of a hundred things might have happened to interfere with the robber's plans, and in other cases something of the sort does happen. The Denver man's imitators do not quite understand the combina-

MR. PARNELL's libel suit against the London Times may prove a serious sequel to its persecution of him. Its charges against and assertions concerning Parnell were certainly libelous, and the complete failure of the recent proceeding has turned public sympathy so strongly in his favor as to make it comparatively easy to get a verdict. The fact that he lays his damages at £100,000 would seem to indicate that he is in deadly earnest. The recovery of a much smaller amount would add seriously to the present embarrassments of the

If there is any law for the protection of the city's rights, and any power to enforce it, they should be brought to bear against the mythical street-railroad company which continues to defy the Council and tear up the streets under color of a pretended charter. Whatever rights the charter conveyed have been revoked, and the people who are attempting to operate under it should be treated like other trespassers. They are trying to break into the city by methods well known to burglarious corporations for the purpose of capturing and appropriating its streets.

THEY have some quaint and curious ways down in Arkansas. On the trial of one Darden, in the United States Court, for intimidating voters, the prosecuting witness testified that Darden walked up to him, while he was standing near the polls, and before he had voted, with a revolver in his hand, and said: "You want a Republican ticket? Well, I will give you one minute to get away from here." The witness turned and started across the street, stopping when about half way across. Darden followed him and drew his revolver, and said: "Your minute is up." Witness then went home without voting. Democracy grows very rank in Arkansas.

THE act of ex-Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, in supplementing an insuffisity with a gift of \$150,000, suggests painnot a shortage in appropriations but a shortage of cash that is the trouble in | himself to the change, and even then is

in need of money, notably so the State Normal School and the Home for Feeble-minded Children, but where is the benevolent citizen who will come to their rescue? It is much safer and more satisfactory for an Indiana Legislature to provide properly for public interests than to depend upon private generosity.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The appointment of Mr. Robert P. Porter as superintendent of the next census is a thoroughly good one. He is one of the best informed statisticians in the country, and possesses in a high degree the intelligence, energy and executive ability necessary for the successful conduct of the work. Gen. Francis A Walker, superintendent of the last census, managed the work with consummate ability, and probably could have been appointed at this time if he had so desired, but other engagements made it impossible for him to accept the office. Next to him no man in the country is better qualified for it than Mr. Porter, and his selection is another proof of President Harrison's happy faculty for making good appointments.

Taking a census is a work of great magnitude, and of course the larger the country and the population the greater the work. It is much more than a mere enumeration of the population. This alone involves very perfect organization and accuracy of detail, but it is a small part of the work. There are also inquiries as to sex, age, civil condition, color, nativity, do micile, occupation and religion, with statistics relating to labor, trade, wages, transportation, and various phases of moral and material progress. The mere collection of this information is a work of vast labor; but that of digesting, arranging and tabulating it is much greater. Our last decennial census was by far the most complete, comprehensive and satisfactory one we have ever taken and no European government has ever taken one so complete, though they are able to get some social statistics which we do not. Many European countries take their census throughout the entire country in a single day by means of blanks previously distributed through governmental machinery. That system has not been adopted in the United States. In our last census the enumeration commenced on the first Monday in June, 1880, and was taken as of that date, being completed as promptly as possible, and all returns forwarded to Washington on or before July 1. In all cities of over 10,000 inhabitants the enumeration was required to be completed within two weeks. It is quite likely that in the next census the enumeration in all cities and towns will be taken in a single day, and in the agricultural sections within three or four days. The widely scattered populations of the new States and Territories will require somewhat longer, but with proper organization the entire enumeration might be completed within two weeks. The people themselves can contribute very largely to a rapid and complete enumeration, and the timely aid of the press should be enlisted to secure their friendly co-operation. The last census showed the population of the United States to be 50,155,783; the next will show nearly 65,000,000. Congress has already passed an act providing for it and made the necessary appropriation, and the appointment of Mr. Porter as superintendent indicates that the preliminary work is to be commenced very

THE COMMON-LAW STATUS OF THE LIQUOR

The opinion of the Supreme Court, given a few days ago, by Chief-justice Elliott, has much more significance in it than the mere settlement of the direct question at issue—the right of the city to exact a license tax on saloons outside the city, and within two miles. That question had been already settled in the case of Lutz vs. The City of Crawfordsville (109 Ind., 466), but this being an attempt to overrule that decision on the newfangled argument of a class of Prohibitionists who are claiming that, but for the protection that the license affords, the saloon could have no standing, it was well for the court to restate the position of the court for more than thirty years on this subject. In 1857, during the period that intervened between the annullment of the law of 1855 and the enactment of the law of 1859, an attempt was made to bring the common law to bear on the liquor traffic. This proved a marked failure, the court saying in the case of Struble vs. Nodwift (11 Ind., 64): "At common law the sale of liquors is not unlawful." The same doctrine was restated in the case of Lutz vs. The City of Crawfordsville, above referred to. Chief-justice Elliott in that case said: "The purpose of exacting a license is to limit and regulate the business, for if licenses were not required, all persons might, under the rules of the common law, freely engage in the business, but by imposing a restriction in the form of a license the traffic is regulated and limited." In the case decided this week, the court says: "The law exacting a license fee does not grant a privilege that did not before exist, but on the contrary lays a special tax upon a pursuit, which, but for the statute might be followed without paying any special tax." This will be nothing new to lawyers, for it is common sense as well as common law, but it may serve to put some uninformed persons on their guard against a class of demagogues who are harping upon the protection which a license gives to a business otherwise outlawed.

THE Mayor of Philadelphia has vetoed an ordinance of the City Council appropriating \$300,000 for street improvements, on the ground that the measure directed certain streets to be repaired with a material different from that used on other parts of the same thoroughfares. This ruling was not due to any preference for a particular style of pavement, but to the fact that a variety of pavements causes unnecessary strain and incient appropriation to the State Univer- jury to horses. It is plain to any observer that a horse passing suddenly ful thoughts to the Hoosier mind. It is | from, say, a cobble-stone to an asphalt pavement makes a violent effort to adapt

Indiana. All the public institutions are apt to slip. In Philadelphia, where cobble-stone, Belgian blocks, rubble, as phalt and macadam are all used, the "wear and tear" of horses is especially noticeable, and horsemen who are considerate of their stock favor a policy that will lead gradually to a uniformity of pavements throughout the city. This is a policy that ought to be adopted in every city. Whatever be the pavement tried and found most satisfactory, let that be the one for all the streets. Such uniformity adds wonderfully to the attractiveness of a town, and, as indicated, is in the interests of humanity.

> THE Boston Home Journal is what is called a thick-and-thin cold-water paper and favors stringent temperance laws, but does not approve of the proposed prohibition amendment to the Massachusetts State Constitution. In discussing the question it says:

> No permanent good is secured if the human animal be forced to do without his potations for the unqualified reason that he cannot get them. Such a victory is but a mean and often meaningless affair. The moral duty of the strong to the weak is to teach them to resist temptation, not to re-move temptation from their way—though that would be a desirable thing if it were possible, which it is not.

A great deal of social and political philosophy is included in this brief utter-

THE Governor of South Carolina has pardoned two negroes convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged for the lynching of a white man who had committed an outrage on a colored girl, causing her death. The peculiar circumstances of the case were made even more so by the reasons given by the Governor for the pardon. He said he wanted to do full justice to the colored people. This was the first time any one had been convicted in South Carolina for lynching, and it was also the first time that negroes had lynched any one, and he would not have them made an example of when white men had not been punished for like offenses. If these two men had been whites, he said, he would have given them a long term in the penitentiary, or if it had been the second time that a conviction had been had he would have more severely punished them, but, under the circumstances, where the negroes were ignorant, and had had the example repeatedly set them by the whites, he could not in justice let the sentence of the court be executed. There is an obvious element of justice in this exercise of executive clemency, but it will be a long time before a South Carolina jury will convict a white man for lynching.

A NICE point is raised as to the status of Oklahoma in regard to the liquor traffic Section 2139 of the United States Revised

Statutes is as follows: No ardent spirits shall be introduced, under any pretense, into the Indian country. Every person (except an Indian in the Indian country) who sells, exchanges, gives, barters or disposes of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more

This law applies to the Indian Territory, of which Oklahoma was a part. The bill opening Oklahoma to settlement contains no provision in regard to the liquor traffic, and it is doubtful if the mere opening of the land to settlement removes it from the operation of the foregoing law. Saloonkeepers and liquor dealers who are heading in that direction had better take good legal advice before crossing the line.

THERE are indications that the experience of the crowds that will pour into New-York at the coming centennial celebration will resemble, in one respect at least, that of the crowd rushing to Oklahoma. Both will be unmercifully plucked on every hand. It takes a big crowd to fill New York, but they are expecting it and getting ready to profit by it. One of the New York papers proudly says: "The extravagant and in some cases almost incredible sums paid for places to witness the Queen's jubilee parade in London, bid fair to be eclipsed in the American metropolis." It would appear so when eligible windows along the proposed line of march are finding purchasers at from \$100 to \$1,000. About the only use for "plain people" on the occasion will be to swell the crowd and pay tribute to the restaurant and shopkeepers. New York seems to possess some of the characteristics of small towns on a large scale.

THE residents of Oak Park, Ill., think it is self-evident that Mr. Angel, of that place, did not commit suicide because he wanted to be an angel. Perhaps they are right: but it may be that he wanted with the angels to stand, and didn't find them in

Oak Park. NATURE, as well as the government smiles on the projected soldiers' home at Marion, Ind. With a gas well on the grounds of ten million feet capacity, the veterans are sure of being kept warm.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE short-story writer, Octave Thanet whose real name is Alice French, is a hard literary worker, not unfrequently writing ten hours at a stretch. She is a pretty girl, with soft, wavy brown hair.

DOCTOR MCGLYNN, who is now earning somewhat precarious living by lecturing, is not in good health. He expects to go to Europe before long to study the land ques-tion and secure rest and change.

THE cottage that Edgar Allen Poe once lived in, on Kingsbridge road, near Cole's palace, near New York, will be sold at auction this week. Poe's wife died in the cottage, and he wrote "The Bells" while he lived there."

MRS. CLARKSON, wife of the First Assistant Postmaster-general, is a great politician. She attends political conventions, is the contidante of her husband and his friends, and no secrets are kept from her or lost through her.

DR. McGLYNN will take a trip to Europe in the fall, and meantime the Auti-Poverty Society, after the anniversary on the 28th will hold its meetings once a month, as the weekly contemplation of the world's misery is trying on the nerves of the members.

JOHN I. BLAIR, of Blairstown, N. J., is reputed to be worth \$50,000,000, yet such is his strong sense of merely holding his wealth in trust for the benefit of his fellowmen that he spends upon himself less, almost, than is paid to his humblest work-

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S new spring suit which he will wear after the court goes out of mourning, will be the most gorgeous in Europe. Knee breeches, buckle-shoes, a three-cornered hat and a brilliant combination of colors will be but a few of its many

STUYVESANT FISH, president of the Illi nois Central railroad, says he hasn't had his picture taken for twenty years and he never will have it taken again. He says the eye of the camera makes him nervous, and he never looks at it without feeling a desire to run away.

MR. AND MRS. CLEVELAND Will spend the entire summer at Saratoga, Saranac, Narragansett, Port Chester, Bar Harbor, New-port, Bethlehem, Lenox, Long Branch and all points north, south, east and west. For further information address the leading summer hotel proprietors.

are worth something over a hundred millions, and there is a family compact by which they are bound to stand by one another, it is not thought Baron Alphonse is likely to fail.

THE Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, proposes as a remedy for bribing voters the payment of \$10 from the general Treasury to every qualified voter who abstains from voting. In this solution of the problem, he thinks, no harm would be done by whole-sale bribery of those willing to take \$10 for staying away.

MAGGIE MITCHELL has closed her theatrical season, and is about to start for Europe to see her daughter Fanchon, who is attending school at Hamburg. It is said that Miss Mitchell is worth a half million dollars; that she added \$60,000 to her pile during the past season, and is not done hunting fortune yet by any means.

WHEN Mrs. Harrison first began her receptions, she shook hands with all visitors. The consequence was that her right hand and arm were badly swollen in less than two weeks, and she has had to resort to the smile and bow in welcoming all guests. The President's experience was much the same, except that he persevered in the

SENATOR INGALLS is extremely careful in his attire. His black frock coat is always tightly buttoned, and from its breast pocket a silk handkerchief of brilliant hue may usually be seen peeping. Ingalls has a pas-sion for bright colors, and has been heard to lament the disappearance of brocaded and embroidered garments from the masculine wardrobe.

FIFTY years or more ago the greatest showman, P. T. Barnum, was the editor of a paper in Danbury, Conn. He cut and slashed the corrupt officials so savagely that he was arrested and lodged in jail. The other day the old jail was torn down, and the public, in appreciation of the old editor, had a handsome cane made from one of the rafters and presented to Barnum as a memento of the period.

M. QUESNOY DE BEAUREPAIRE, the newlyinstalled Procureur-general of France, who found among his first duties the institution of proceedings against General Boulanger, is a well-known literary man, his novels being exceedingly popular. His nom de plume is Jules Glouvet. The novels are characterized by a remarkable love for and fidelity in description of rural scenery and ypes, and one or two of them are decidedly dramatic in construction.

THE late John Bright's favorite amuse ments consisted in playing billiards and fishing for salmon. For many years he played billiards every afternoon at the Reform Club, London, with his friend Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Bright was an enthusiastic and accomplished angler. He regularly fished the Stanley water, on the Tay, and landed from it many a good salmon. H also fished the Tweed, and threw a line once a year into the Cree. He was a regular guest at Stanley House, Perthshire, the residence of Colonel Sandeman, and had many pleasant days of piscatorial sport in that neighborhood.

H. M. ALDEN, editor of Harper's Monthly, s one of the busiest men in New York. H s very conscientious in examining articles for, like all editors, he is always looking for a possible literary bonanza. In many cases when he feels obliged to decline an article, he sends an elaborate criticism of it to the writer, calling attention to its excellencies and defects, and perhaps indicating what he considers a better method of treating the topic. Writers who have received such criticisms find them exceedingly valuable in suggestions, sometimes getting materials enough out of them to write two or three articles. Mr. Alden is a graduate of Williams College and of the Andover Theological Seminary.

And a mighty tough town it is tioux— Where they drink like the deuce, And say they've no yeuce For the Prohibs—whose doctrine won't dioux -Peoria Transcript.

THERE'S an Iowa city called Sioux-

ONE little pig went in the pen, Two little pigs also; Three little pigs then did the same But the fourth little pig wouldn't go; the man who bought those little pigs said——! Well, you know. -Munsey's Weekly.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Lower California cannot now be seized y filibusters. If they attempt an invasion, they will be driven back by the United States army and punished in accordance with law. No filibustering!—New York

THE seamen of the United States nav are among the bravest in the world, and they should no longer be permitted to go to sea or engage in battle in wooden hulks inadequately provided with motive power.

—Milwaukee Wisconsin. In all the antique legends and ringin

lays that have come down to us from pas ages there is nothing that will surpass the almost superhuman daring and heroism of our gallant blue-jackets on the Trenton and the Vandalia.—Atlanta Constitution. THE United States cannot permit the an-nexation of the Samoan islands, under one

disguise or another, by any European

power, and will not disappoint the hopes of a brave people who have fought pluckily for their independence and liberty, relying upon the influence of the good offices of the United States.—Minneapolis Tribune. WHATEVER may be the weaknesses of human nature, the great principle of "the land for the people" will still hold true, and the worst outcome of the Oklahoma

experiment will abate nothing from the just condemnation which falls upon the iniquitous land system which curses Ireland and already has a heavy grip upon this country.—Boston Globe. AMERICANS now know that they have no

cause to be ashamed of their naval force as a well officered and carefully disciplined fighting service. The ships are hopelessly behind the times and unworthy of a nation of sixty millions, but the officers and men are conspicuous now, as they have ever been in the past, for courage, endurance and practical seamanship.—New York Tribune. THE negro problem was certainly not solved when the slaves were emancipated or when they received the right to vote, nor is it at all likely that the time will soon come when in any of the Southern States, where unrestricted freedom of voting would place political power in the hands of the colored men, this unrestricted right will be granted by the white minority.-Boston

WHILE a movement for protection at the South may legitimately exclude all other objects, it cannot rest on the basis of hos tility to the colored citizens and a denial of their equal rights in the politics of the Nation. The Republican party cannot be false to the equal rights of all men, even if by that infidelity it could promote, as it cannot, the protection of American indus-try.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

THE free-trade papers have attempted to make a point with the agricultural community by accepting the most exaggerated reports respecting the alleged twine trust and ascribing it to the tariff. The farmers, however, probably know that the Senate tariff bill, which was defeated by the Demcratic majority in the House of Representatives, put manilla and sisal grass, from which the twine is made, upon the free list. -Milwaukee Sentinel

THE poverty seen in the United States comes mostly from Europe, and is that of sluggards, drunkards, and others whose impecuniosity is the natural result of the habits and appetites they brought with them. If the United States could immediately supply high wages and a comfortable living for all these classes now in the country the consequence would be a vast in-crease of immigration of a similar sort, and a new deluge of poverty, and squalor, and intemperance.—Chicago Tribune.

WE live in no abnormal times; nations are no better than of old; as in the past, he who prepares to trade must also prepare to fight; convoys and bombardments and disputes which require naval demonstrations are just as possible as they were at the beginning of the century. The United States are beginning to trade abroad; trade goes with confidence, and trade will be increased abroad all the more rapidly if the governments makes great and extensive efforts to protect, inform and develop that trade.-Boston Journal.

improvement she will soon take much higher rank among the nations of the earth than she has ever yet occupied.

-Philadelphia Inquirer. THE assertion that the American demand can be supplied by nine months of American labor is contrary to the teachings of every school of political economy, and is a rank absurdity. If we did all our own work that we can do, instead of hiring a large proportion of it done abroad, even the appearance of overproduction in particular industries would be avoided. Never since the world was created have its people been able to accumulate a six months' supply of the necessaries of life, and they could have consumed twice as much as all they have produced.—Cleveland Leader.

SHE DEFENDED HER HONOR.

outh Norwalk (Conn.) Special.

A New York Society Girl Puts a Revolver a a Desperate Young Man's Head.

A dashing young New York girl, Miss Eva Blake, the eighteen-year-old daughter of a former resident of Norwalk, has made a heroine of herself by exposing an iniquitous scamp in a most daring manner. She is here on a visit, and some time since was introduced to Elmer Roberts, a middle-aged widower, formerly a highly respected citizen, but, due to his late dissipated habits, a source of anxiety and mortification to his friends and family. Miss Blake knew nothing of his reputation, and when he asked her to go riding with him Friday afternoon she consented. When he drove up to the house she had been killing time by shooting at a mark with a small silver-mounted revolver her father had given her, and not knowing how to dispose of it as Roberts approached, she hastily thrust it into her pocket. She and her escort then drove off. After some hours riding he took her to a road-house and ordered supper in a private room. According to Miss Blake, soon as the meal was under way Roberts put his arm around her. She was overwhelmed with astonishment, and upon demanding what he meant he kissed her. She sprank to her feet, and tried to reach the door, but he got to it first, slammed it to and locked it. With a grin of triumph he turned toward her, and started to take hold of her, when she shoved the table in front of her, and screamed at the top of her voice. In his efforts to get at her the table was capsized, and the dishes thrown with a crash on the floor, but neither this noise nor her screams seemed to attract any attention. She was about to raise the window, when she suddenly remembered her pistol. In a moment she had it out and leveled at her would-be ravisher's head. He was in reach of her when she drew the weapon, and such was his dismay at the sight of it that he was his dismay at the sight of it that he jumped back several feet, in so doing tripping over the overturned table and falling flat upon the floor. She covered him as he rose to his feet imploring her not to shoot him. In his fear he abjectly apologised, but the girl, now restored to her normal senses, paid no attention to them. She bade him call the landlord, who now came when signaled by the bell, and the bill for damages was paid in full. She then ordered the road wagon they had used hitched up, and made the stable man put, in a rear up, and made the stable man put in a rear seat for her. Roberts was told to sit in the front seat and drive, while she sat back of him with the pistol in her lap. Five miles from here she ordered Roberts to stop and alight, and then assuming the reins herself, drove off, leaving the crestfallen scamp standing alone on the dark road. She hurried to South Norwalk, and arriving at her residence sent the team to the stable, saying Mr. Roberts would pay for it. She then told her friends of her adventure, but impressed them to take no further notice of the she did not want to appear in court or any public place and give her experience of such a delicate matter. Several persons started out to look for Roberts, and he was discovered an hour later tramping into town, wet and muddy, it having come on to rain hard. He was openly charged with his offense, and given the alternative of being tarred and feathered or getting out of town. He chose the latter, and has not been seen since. The story leaked out, and the friends of Miss Blake are anxious to give her a reception, but she declares she will return at once to New York if such a thing is attempted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S ROMANCE. The Stratagem by Which He Secured a Brid When a Young Lieutenant.

The first marriage of Jefferson Davis was of a somewhat romantic character. After graduationg at West Point he was ordered to Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., the post then commanded by Col. Zachary Taylor. The daughter of the latter, Miss Sallie Knox Taylor, at once fell desperately in love with the handsome and intellectual young lieutenant, and the affection was reciprocated, but the old Colonel was averse to any match-making under the circumstances, and peremptorily forbade Davis from visiting his quarters, except in an official capacity. The lovers managed to see each other by stratagem, however, and one morning at daylight they were missing. The household was instantly aroused, the servants interrogated and a search made, but nothing was elicited save that the door of the stable was open, four horses were gone, and their tracks indicated a hasty departure. Further examination of the premises showed that Lieut. George Wilson, brother of Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubucus La and Miss Street son, of Dubuque, Ia., and Miss Street, daughter of General Street, had likewise disappeared. There was but one conclusion, and in less than an hour every man, woman and child in the village knew all about the runaway match.

Colonel Taylor was enraged, and declared with an oath as strong as he ever used, that under no circumstances would he forgive Davis or become reconciled to his daughter's disobedience. Sixteen years passed. "Old Zach" was in command of the United States army in Mexico, and serving under him was Col. Jefferson Davis at the head of the famous First Mississippi Rifles. At the battle of Buena Vista this regimen covered itself with glory, but Davis while leading one of its charges a critical moment, fell severely and was supposed, mortally wounded He was borne from the field, and that even-ing General Taylor, mounted on Old Whitey, paid him a visit. Dismounting, he stepped to the Colonel's cot and extended

"Jeff," he said, "you have saved the day with your glorious Rifles; now let bygones be bygones; Knox (the name by which he always called his daughter) knew your worth and mettle better than I did. From that moment, through the war, and indeed until the death of President Taylor the warmest friendship existed between the old companions in arms.

George Washington's hair trunk has been

George Washington's Trunk. New York Letter.

fished up—the very one he used just a hun-dred years ago—and is now on exhibition in the show window of an enterprising dealer in leather goods on the Upper Rialto. George's purse, boots, swords, breeches, epaulets, gauntlets, body servants, fare-well addresses, hatchets, racing accounts and betting books have from time to time been exhibited under the due autheptication to his grateful foster-countrymen. It is evident, now that his trunk has been found, that there will be "more to follow." It is a small hair trunk, apparently in excellent preservation, about thirty-two inches long by fourteen high, adorned and secured as well by red leather strips nailed on with brass-headed tacks and fitted out with black, solid-looking iron handles of much the same outward semblance, on a smaller scale, as the old-fashioned iron door-knocker. This trunk was the nearest approach George had to a dress-suit case. A change of ruffles and stockings and an extra suit with his silver dressing-case-for George was very neat and particular about his personal habits-would just about have filled this trunk up. It could not have possibly have held more than an extra pair of shoes in addition, for George wore No. thirteens, and never found them unlucky. This size of his boot is historic. Somebody ought to find a bootjack of the father of our country, and exhibit it, like-wise a conference a pack of cards a packet. wise a corkscrew, a pack of cards, a pocket pistol and a ready letter writer. This is George's year.

The Chinaman and His Joss. Pittsburg Dispatch.

When John Chinaman goes to pray in his own orthodox style, and not "allee samee Melikan man," he stands on a carpet in front of the high altar on which sits the life-sized, gorgeously-dressed god, "Joss." In his hand he holds two pieces of gansett, Port Chester, Bar Harbor, Newport, Bethlehem, Lenox, Long Branch and all points north, south, east and west. For further information address the leading summer hotel proprietors.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD is said to have lost about £3,000,000 by the failure of the copper syndicate. As the Rothschilds

Baron Alphonse De Rothschilds

Time information address the leading summer hotel proprietors.

BARON Alphonse De Rothschilds

Let Mexico now come into the league of American States, abolish her prohibitory tariff on articles that she cannot produce, modify her barbarous laws to meet the requirements of civilization, restrain her lawless border ruffians and offer such industrious settlers as will alwess border ruffians and offer such industrious settlers as will attract to her the overflow from this counsidered in the life-sized, gorgeously-dressed god, "Joss." In his hand he holds two pieces of wood, round on one side and flat on the other. After saying his prayers he drops of the knows whether or not the prayer is an effective weapon, but a small man wants to be careful how he uses an attract to her the overflow from this counsidered in the life-sized, gorgeously-dressed god, "Joss." In his hand he holds two pieces of wood, round on one side and flat on the other. After saying his prayers he drops of the knows whether or not the prayer is an effective weapon, but a small man wants to be careful how he uses an attract to her the overflow from this counsidered in the life-sized, gorgeously-dressed god, "Joss." In his hand he holds two pieces of wood, round on one side and flat on the other. After saying his prayers he drops of the careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a small man wants to be careful how he uses a smal

try, and with her present ambition for the flat, the other on its round side, his prayer is granted; if both fall on their

granted. Another way of praying is by means of small strips of red paper, on which the prayer is printed, and then pinned to the wall near the door. If a Chinese woman wishes for a son she sends in her printed slip; if a Chinaman wishes to send a horse or a house to some departed spirit he cuts out an image of it on the slip. Fire is the means of communicating with heaven, so after awhile the priest burns all these paper prayers in a handsome bronze furnace, which stands outside the door, and thus they are supposed to go direct to

Proved They Were Legal Tender.

A gentleman went to the stamp window of the postoffice in a neighboring city and called for one hundred one-cent stamps, tendering in payment one hundred one-cent

"Those are not legal tender in any such amounts," growled the stamp clerk. "I refuse to accept them.' "You do, eh?" answered the gentleman. "Well, give me one stamp," at the same

time shoving out a penny. The stamp was

forthcoming. "Now, give me a stamp." He got it.

"Another stamp." "Now another.

"See here," said the clerk, "how many tamps do you want? You are keeping twenty people waiting."
"Oh, I always keep within the law," reponded the gentleman. "Another stamp, ease. Pennies are not legal tender in

arge amounts. Another stamp. And he shoved out his pennies and purchased stamps, one at a time till he got his hundred. But the clerk was cured. Pennies are legal tender at his window in barrel lots.

Both Ladies Were Clever.

Washington Star. While Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State Mrs. Fish made it her invariable practice to return all calls made upon her. Of

course, many in the throng were unfashion-able, but that made no difference. One day a lady of East Washington thought she would see what an official re-ception was like, and so she followed the crowd through Mrs. Fish's parlors and dropped her card at the door.

In due time Mrs. Fish's carriage stopped-before a small frame house in East Washington, and the lady at the moment was occupied in the honest but not aristocratio ccupation of scrubbing the front steps.

Mrs. Fish stepped out of her carriage and, presenting her card, asked to see the lady

"She is not in," said the lady calmly, and resumed her scrubbing, while Mrs. Fish returned to her carriage.

A Nervous Musician.

Critic Lounger. Dr. Von Bulow is a very nervous man, as every one knows and as most artists are At a recent performance it was noticed that he left the stage in the middle of a piece, and returned with a stalwart mechanic, who moved the piano some distance to the left; and that he then sat down and finished his performance. I have learned since what the difficulty was: The day was warm and the theater warmer, and a lady who sat directly in the range of his vision was fanning herself vigorously—against time! He said that if she had only kept time with the music, he could have stood it but her false beat nearly drove him frantic. I only wondered that he didn't ask her to stop, instead of putting himself to the inconvenience of having the piano

The Whisky and Tobacco Ring Method.

ew York Graphic "Down with the war tariffl" yells Henry Watterson at the close of a column and a half editorial in defense of the free-trade theory. There is nothing objectionable in the cry. It is the method proposed by Watterson, Mills and Carlisle that is un-satisfactory. Let us begin, first of all, by removing internal revenue taxation—a plan of raising revenue that has always been held as the last resort in case of emergency. Then if we have an accumulating surplus let the tariff schedule be amended to meet the situation. The trouble about Henry's plan is that he wishes to save the whisky ring and tobacco manufacturers at the expense of all the other manufacturing industries of the country.

Outside Exercise and Rosy Cheeks.

This is the season of the outdoor girl. She revels in sunshine and grows strong on exercise. Tennis is her devotion, walking her joy and driving her recreation. She glories in nature, and nature returns the compliment by putting roses in her cheeks and unknown possibilities in her appetite. She suborns fashion to comfort and style to ease, and the result is a paragon of grace and health. It is a good thing for the human race that outdoor sport is so popular, for it means solid muscle and sound consti-

The Price of Newspapers.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The New York newspaper publishers have come to an understanding among themselves. They have advanced the price of their Sunday issues to five cents per copy. They will do the same, after a time, with their week-day issues. Selling a thing for less than cost is not good business. Two-cent papers may be made and sold at a profit, but five-cent papers cannot be made and sold for two cents without hurting. This the New York publishers, after a somewhat bitter experience, have discov-

For Distressed Artists. A lady of this city submitted to the Salmagundi Club, at a meeting held on Friday of last week, an offer to insert in her will a clause creating a fund of \$50,000, of which officers of the club are to be the trustees, the interest on which shall be used in giving assistance to artists who are sick or otherwise in distress. Needless to say, the generous proposition was cordially accepted. The lady does not care to have her name made known.

A Serious Oversight.

Norristown Herald. "Stop the press!" howled the Democratic editor-in-chief, rushing into the composingroom with a freshly-printed copy of the

"What's wrong?" queried the foreman.
"Wrong?" thundered the editor. "Why, we have actually gone to press without an editorial informing our readers that 'Blaine is running this administration.'"

The Hatchet Is Still Missing.

As the Washington centennial approaches swords of that great man are discovered in various parts of the country. One has been found in Alabama, of French manufacture, embellished with the fleur de lis and which the Father of his country turned into a pruning hook with which he cultivated the shrubs of his garden. But that hatchet is still missing.

Should Obey the Laws. Omalia Republican.

President Harrison has never been given to bizarre politics. We do not believe that he will begin now. Let the Southern Democrats-be they protection or free tradeobey the laws of this country before striving to hold office under it. The soldier in grey was condoned. The civilian in grey

A Society Fad.

New York Telegram The latest society fad is to address letters "Dear Mr. —," or "Dear Miss —," omit-ting the possessive pronoun "My." In loveletters, however, the old style continues,

Or a Small-Sized Scoop.

Boston is starting a mild crusade against the fork. A spoon with a knife edge or a knife with a spoon bevel would about cover the situation so far as pork and beans are concerned.

The First Permanent Settlement. The first permanent settlement in Okla-

each land-grabber that grabs some other fellow's claim.

homa is a grave-yard. A plant has been secured and a six-foot section is allotted to